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ELECTRIC PLANT

Fossil Creek Electric Plant—Power to be Transmitted to Prescott and the Mines in that Vicinity.

A little over one year ago the first steps were taken toward the establishment of one of the most important enterprises that has ever been undertaken in northern Arizona.

This enterprise is the establishment of an electric power plant on Fossil creek of 6000 horse power capacity for the generation and transmission of electricity to Prescott and a large mining section between Fossil creek and Prescott, a distance of 57 miles, most of which is through one of the richest mining sections in the world.

The inauguration of this great enterprise and the successful carrying out of the proposition thus far is largely due to the energy and good business ability of Mrs. Iva E. Tutt of Los Angeles, who is well and favorably known as one of the shrewdest business women in the west.

About a year ago last month she arrived from California with a force of engineers and began the work of surveying for the plant and also running a survey for the transmitting line. When this work was completed it was necessary to get a right of way across the public domain for the transmitting line, and many other details which took months to work out, but the final triumph was made when last Wednesday the government granted the right of way of 100 feet wide across the public domain, thus removing the last barrier that had stood in the way of carrying out the plans. On receiving this word Mrs. Tutt at once started for Prescott to begin the work of executing her plans, thus showing that she means business and there will be no delay.

One of the first things necessary will be the building of a wagon road to the site where the plants will be erected. This will be a big job and will cost alone about \$30,000.

This road will leave the railroad near Mayer; passing through Stoddard and up Sycamore creek cross the Verde river at Government gap and up to the plant sites near the head of Fossil creek.

On the completion of the road work will be begun on the erection of the plants, which will be two in number, a little distance apart, of about 3000 horse power each. This is done so the same amount of water may be made to produce double the amount of power and in case of accident to one plant the other will be left to fall back on. The combined power of the two plants will be transmitted on the same line, however, giving as before stated a force of 6000 horse power.

The diverting dam will be near the head of the creek and the water will be carried by means of ditches and flumes, through the water wheels and then returned to its channel and can be used again below by the ranchers who have the water located for irrigating purposes.

Fossil creek is only fourteen miles long and its waters have a fall of 1600 feet or over 100 feet to the mile, and the volume of water is several thousand inches the year round, which

guarantees sufficient power to keep the plants in continuous operation.

The plant and lines will be owned and operated by the Arizona Power company, who have contracted with the Arizona Construction company for the completion of the work at a cost of \$1,000,000, the work to be completed and the plant in operation by the first of next January.

Mrs. Tutt informs the Journal-Miner that they will be able to furnish power for less than one-half what it costs to generate power at the mines.—Journal Miner.

A GOOD SPENDER.

A Cananea Miner Gets Away With \$16,000 in Short Time.

There is one man in Cananea who can rightfully boast that he is a good spender. This is San Simon Jack. At the end of last December, San Simon Jack sold a mine for \$16,000. He now announces that he has gone through this fortune and is looking for another mine to sell. It took San Simon Jack many years to put his last mine in shape for sale, but it did not take him as many weeks to rid himself of the proceeds of the sale. With \$16,000 San Simon Jack certainly showed the boys a good time during the month to January. The chief source of expenditure for San Simon Jack was a saloon which he purchased and turned over to his friends. This saloon supplied sport for a little more than a week, but it was too slow for San Simon Jack, who in consequence found other means of squandering his fortune. Everybody in Cananea hopes that San Simon Jack will sell another mine next month.—Review.

Will Bore For Water.

E. L. Jordan, who is one of the most successful ranchman in all of Arizona, has made all arrangements to drill for artesian water on his ranch about seven miles north of Jerome. At first he will use horse power but will later put in steam. He will sink the first prospect hole near his residence.

Mr. Jordan believes that artesian water can be found at any point in the Verde Valley. He holds the theory that the waters in the Verde river come from springs which are fed from underground streams from the Colorado river. He sights the fact that when the snows on the Rocky mountains melt and swell the waters of the Colorado, that it causes a raise of from two to four inches, and that this raise comes at a season when the Verde is not fed one drop of water from the water-shed adjacent to it or its tributaries.

While his main object in sinking is to find artesian water, he is willing to take advantage of anything in the way of mineral or oils which may come to him, and, as remarked by an expert who looked over the ground, it is hard to tell what lies under the lime capping which will have to be gone through, and that he might run into a corner of Senator Clark's pocket book.—Jerome News.

C. H. Shulz, a prominent stockman of Coconino county, is in the city. Mr. Shulz at present has a large number of sheep wintering in the valley. Phoenix Review.

ARIZONA LEGISLATURE

The Members Expect Arizona to Become a State and are Taking it Easy—Will Adjourn Until Tuesday.

As a result of just thirty days of legislative business one law has been placed on the statute books. Two bills had been passed by both houses and sent to the governor but they could not even then be called laws for they were nothing but small appropriation bills to meet the expenses of one kind or another of the members of the legislature. The bill which has become a law is the Kibbey bill authorizing the mayor and common council of incorporated cities and towns to order registration of voters, a counterpart of the bill which was stolen from the chief clerk of the council. The Kibbey bill was passed by the house on Wednesday. It was sent to the governor Thursday and was immediately signed.

On Friday last a bill granting the women of Arizona the right of suffrage passed the house by the following vote:

Ayes—Collins, Cowan, Herr, Henry, Marlar, Morrison, Parr, Lamont, Roemer, Schilling, St. Charles, Webb, Whiteside, Williams, Woolf and the speaker—16.

Nays—Barrow, Bernard, Gonzales, Ingalls, O'Connell, Page, Rowe—7.

The announcement of the vote as well as the speeches of the champions of the bill was received with the wildest applause from the floor and the galleries, but unfortunately the leaders in the equal suffrage movement were not there to witness their triumph. Many of them had not heard that the bill would be taken up. They had learned later that it was under discussion and some of them arrived at the capitol as the house adjourned.

Mr. Ashurst introduced a bill making sweeping reductions in freight rates. It is a voluminous document containing what purports to be a complete schedule. Mr. Ashurst also introduced a bill providing for the use of the label of the International Typographical Union on all territorial printed matter.

Mr. Roemer introduced an omnibus appropriation bill providing for the maintenance of the two Normal schools, for the establishing of a territorial poor farm in Graham county, for changing the name of the reform school to the territorial industrial school and for its maintenance. The bill provides for a tax levy for these purposes of seventeen cents on \$100.

The Primary election bill was defeated in the house by a vote of 12 to 12. There is however, a chance of its being resurrected again.

Speaker Powers introduced a bill authorizing the issuance of \$100,000 fifty-year bonds for the improvement of the insane asylum. The bonds are to become available at the rate of not more than \$20,000 a year.

It was discovered Saturday morning in course of the council session that some one had committed a penitentiary offense. House Bill 31 had been stolen from the possession of the chief clerk. It was missed shortly before it was called up for the third reading having been favorably reported. Judge Kibbey who is in charge of the bill, suggested the appointment of a ferreting

committee but President Ives believed it would be better for the present to leave the matter with a standing committee. This is known as the Marlar bill giving mayors and common councils of incorporated cities and towns authority to order registrations for regular and special elections. The bill was drawn and presented at the request of the advocates of a municipal water works system for Phoenix and provided that for an election on a bond proposition only those might be registered who appear on the tax roll as the owners of personal or real property.

The following new bills were introduced in the house: By Mr. Ingalls to protect fish in rivers by putting wire netting over the heads of canals and ditches; by Mr. Marlar, providing for the display of the American flag over school house and for patriotic celebrations by the schools on Washington's birthday and other holidays.

The council committee on counties and county boundaries reported favorably on Mr. Ashurst's bill authorizing counties of the second and third class to appoint a clerk of the board of supervisors. The report of the committee was adopted after considerable discussion. Mr. Ashurst wanted the bill to pass to its third reading, but Judge Kibbey asked that it be laid over for the day. This, however, failed to secure any action and the bill takes the regular order.

The house committee on appropriations reported favorably on the bill providing a tax of 3 cents on the \$100 for improvements on the Northern Arizona Normal; the bill appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to "Buckey" O'Neill; the bill providing for improvements on the Tempe Normal and making the tax 2½ cents and 4 cents on the \$100.

Ancient Arizona.

Antiquarian researches have shown that at one time, of which we have no historic account, the valleys and mesa lands of southern New Mexico and Arizona teemed with a busy population which followed the peaceful pursuits of husbandry. Ruined cities proclaim that fact and other relics of handiwork. They possessed a high degree of civilization and were undoubtedly destroyed by a race of savages whose decedents have been the bloody foes of a civilization in the southwest. Their fixed habitations show that they lived by tilling the soil and that they practiced the methods now in vogue, is shown by extensive irrigation canals, reservoirs and storage dams in the mountains. Many of them are as extensive and perfect specimens of engineering skill as those now being constructed by the aid of capital and which will again make Arizona capable of sustaining a dense population. In the works now being undertaken capital is but walking in the footsteps of a prior civilization. It is making no new experiments and running no risks.

A petition is in circulation in Prescott today and is being signed by every one to whom is presented protesting against the ceding of the proposed strip from northern Arizona to Utah. While it is called a strip, in reality the territory asked for is greater in area than the state of Massachusetts.—Journal-Miner.